THE DARLY EVENING THEFT IT - PITTE ADMINISTED, MONDAY, ADJUST B. 1870.

THE MANK THING.

A correspondent of the Pall Mail Gasette gives the following account of a curious ancient ceremony in the Isle of Man:

Few Englishmen know that, within six hours sail from the port of Liverpool, the ancient custom of the Ruler, his Council, and the Commons meeting together in the open air to proclaim the law to the people etanding around is still maintained. present constitution, indeed, of the Isle of Man represents that of its Teutonic conquerors with a most remarkable fidelity. The Lieutenant-Governor is the representative of the king, and takes an oath "to deal truly and uprightly between our Sovereign lady the Queen and her people;" "and as indifferently betwixt party and party as this staff now standeth." He is assisted by two Demesters, or supreme judges, "who must deem the law truly as they will answer to the Lord of the On their admission to office they swear that they "will administer the laws of this Isle impartially, and betwixt party and party as indifferently as the herring backbone doth lie in the midst of the rish." This, of course, points to the trade which from time out of mind has been the most important in the island. The Demesters, together with the Vicar-General, who represents the Bishop, and other officers appointed by the Crown, compose the council. The House of Keys consists of twentyfour "men of the isle" elected by the people, and corresponds exactly with our House of Commons, their title being derived from "Kiare as feed," the Manx for four-andtwenty. Until recently the vacancies were filled up by the House, but now the ancient and more popular usage has been restored in consequence of a lawsuit. Thus the monarchic, aristocratic, and democratic elements of Government, which Mr. Freeman terms a common Aryan possession, are represented in this island; and the three estates of the realm meet together on the eve of Old Midsummer day, the 5th of July, in each year, to proclaim the laws from the Tynewald-mount to the assembled islanders, according to the ancient practice of the Tentonic Thing. It is almost needless to remark that the mound owes its name to the Thing which is held in the wald, weald, or the field. It was my good fortune to have been present at the Thing or Tynewald-court, as it is termed, last week, and I now give a short account of what was to be seen. The present ceremonies have changed wonderfully little since the days of Sir John Stanley, in 1417, and no law becomes valid until proclaimed in the Tynewald-court. The mound itself, also, and its surroundings are very interesting from an antiquarian point of view, for they have an important bearing on the vexed question of the antiquity of similar remains elsewhere. We drove along the road from Douglass

that winds upwards past the little church of Braddan, between the hills, until after running close under a scarped hill-side, it passes into the valley of St. John, in which the church and hamlet of that name and the Tynewald-mount stand round a small level common. This was crowded with country folk, who had brought horses and cattle for sale or who were bent upon pleasure in the many booths around-with visitors impelled thither by curiosity, and with the notabilities who had to take part in the ceremony. The whole aspect of the scene was that of a fair, as indeed it really was. For the gathering together of people at the Thing had manifestly led to the institution of the fair of St. John. On the east side of the common is the small modern cruciform church, with a fragment of a Runic inscription on one of its walls; and from its west door a broad path, with sunk walls on either side, leads directly to the foot of the Tynewald-mount, about two hundred yards away. The latter is covered with greensward and surrounded with a low sunken wall, and out into four platforms, each rising three feet above the other. The width of the lowest is eight feet; of the second six; of the third four, while the top is sixteen feet across. Steps lead up from the path to the summit on its eastern side. The circumference of its base is 214 feet. The wall surrounding it is modern, but apparently it is merely a restoration of a much older structure, of which the vestiges remained when I bertson wrote his tour in 1794. On the whole, the mount bears so striking resemblance to a Buddhist tope as would gladden the heart of Mr. Fergusson.

The ceremony began by the Governor, his council, and the House of Keys attending divine service in St. John's Church. After this was ended, they went in procession down the path leading to the mound, the company of soldiers which formed the garrison of the island keeping back the crowd, and presenting arms to the Governor. The clergy took the lead, then came the Vicar-General, the two Demesters, the bearer of the Sword of State, the Governor, the Clerk of the Rolls, the Keys, and the Captains of the parishes. The House of Keys and the captains ranged themselves on either side the steps leading up to the top of the mound, while the Governor and his Council proceeded to the top, which was covered over with a tent, and there the Governor sat in full uniform with his face to the east, and the Sword of State held up before him, while the titles of the laws passed within the year since last meeting were proclaimed to the people standing around, who received them with hurrahs. Then the Governor, Council, and Keys proceeded to the church, where they signed and ratified the laws. Such is the mode of procedure now, and considering the change in the habits of the people and the modes of thought during the last five hundred years and more, and the many times that the island has changed masters, it has not materially been altered since the days of Sir John Stanley. In his time, according to the "Lex Scripta" of the Isle of Man, it was as follows: -Our doughtfull lord and gratious .- This is the

constitueons of the ould tyme, the which we have seen in our dayes, how you shalle be governed upon your Tynewald dayes. First, you shall come thither royally and in your royal arraye, as a kinge ought to royally and in your royal arraye, as a kinge ought to doe by the prerogatives and royalties of the land of Man; upon the Tynewald sitt in a chaire covered with a royall cloth and quishines, and your visage unto the east, your sword before you holden with the pointe upward, your barons sittings in their degree beside you, and your beneficed men and your demesters sitting before you and your clarkes and your own knights, esquires, and yeomen in winge about you in their degree, and the worthest men in your land to be called in before your demessers if they will aske anything of them and to heare sters if they will aske anything of them and to heare the governance of your land and your will, and the commones to stand without in a circle in the folde.

It is indeed a remarkable fact that so much of the form and of the power of the ancient Thing should have been preserved within the realm of Great Britain. There is hardly another place in Europe in which the old mode of government has been maintained so

long with so little change. The Tynewald-mound must have been a sacred spot long before the first Thing was held there in 1577. Within fifty yards of it are two tumuli, one of which is ploughed down, and is now hid beneath the growing corn. The stone chamber within it yielded two silver rings, beads of Eastern workmanship, and a few bronze ornaments and iron weapons, which, with the exception of the terfield, who boasted of never having been

last, are in the Jermyn Street Museum. The | silver rings and the Eastern beads point to a date not so far back as the bronze age, but to a time when the Pagan Vikings harried the shores of the Mediterranean, and returned laden with the spoils of the South. A second tumulus, thirty yards to the west, has been eut through by a road, and in the section the stone chamber within is admirably shown, the capstone still resting on the tabular masses of rock which compose the sides. A third tumulus, about half a mile off, was explored about ten years ago, and gave occasion to a very remarkable in-stance of superstition. The disturbance of the human skeletons in it was considered very unlucky, and to avert the evil consequences of the act, the farmer on whose land the tumulus stood actually burnt a heifer. This certainly must be the last case of a burnt sacrifice being offered in Britain. To this feeling the remarkable preservation of the Manx tumuli is due, and I heartily wish a similar superstition had prevented the ruthless destruction of the like monuments in England. The Tynewald-mound itself is pro-bably, like its fellows, a tumulus over the grave of some Teutonic chief. Certainly no more fitting place could be found for .. Thing than that which is surrounded by the tombs of those heroes who established civil freedom in Europe. I would advise Mr. Fergusson to inquire whether these tumuli cannot be connected with the conquest of the island by Harald the Fairhaired.

BRIDES AND GROOMS AT NIAGARA. - A letter from Niagara says: - June is a favorite month for Cupid's victims to take the bonds, and so accustomed have the hotel proprietors become to the influx of subjects for future divorces during this month, that they make many changes in their general rules and bill of fare for that month which are, of course, obnoxious to him who has been through the mill and arrived at that period of life where roast beef goes farther towards satisfying one's appetite than a dozen kisses on the half shell. One veteran landlord informs us that the expenses of the hotel business during Bride's Month (June) are much less than at any other time during the season, for, said he, 'a little sponge-cake and a few lemon drops serve as a square meal for a newly-married couple, and it don't make any difference whether the waiters are attentive or not, while one chambermaid can attend to all bellcalls during the month." What could be more beautiful than this touching tribute to pure affection from the lips of the aged landlord But there are a few come here in July that bear the tell-tale marks of a new wedded bliss. It is easy to detect them, however, in spite of the assumed boldness of the bridegroom. I saw a couple enter vestibule of House last evening, who hoped to escape the criticism of "bride gazers," but the disguise was too thin, and in five minutes both stood revealed in all their deceitful imagery. True, there was an absence of white dimity and feathers, of silk hat and too tight gloves and boots, the usual signs of fresh victims, and when the lady snappishly exclaimed, "Where's my fan, Mr. Glidden?" the delusion seemed complete, for the usual remark would have been, "George, dear, have you seen my fan?" But I was not to be deceived by appearances, and stepping to the clerk's office, awaited the arrival of this traveller

trembling hand, "Mr. George S. Glidden and wife, Allemagoozlum, Pa. "Do you wish a suite of rooms?" said the urbane clerk, as he turned the Koh-i-noor upon his shirt bosom so as to blind the unsuspecting Glidden with its rays.

sheep-seized the pen, and wrote with a

"No!" thundered the latter, "I'm married; one room will do. I've got through paying

for two rooms now. "All right, sir," said the clerk; "show him to the bridal chamber next to the divorce apartment." As he stepped into the elevator previous to going up to the aforesaid chamber I heard him say:— I told you so, Emeline; it was that blasted perfumery you put on my handkerchief that did it. The minute that hotel clerk got a sniff at that, ha! says he. 'Patchouly? Show 'em up to the bridal chamber'; by which we were left to infer that Patchouly and bridegrooms are linked together in some mysterious manner known only to hotel clerks.

AUSTRALIAN YIELD OF GOLD. - The mineral statistics of Victoria for the year 1869 have just been published, and show a falling off in the yield of gold in the past as compared with the previous year of 316,659 oz. while the mean number of miners employed was greater in 1869 than in 1868 by 4407. These figures can only be accepted as an approximation to the truth. Since the end of 1867 there has been no gold export duty to collect, and the Custom House returns, which form almost the only means of ascertaining the quantity of gold raised, are now of much less value than they used to be. With a view to the testing of these returns, Mining Department compares results obtained from them with the the figures furnished by the mining surveyors and mining registrars, "whose information is derived from the books of the bank managers on the several gold fields." But this test does not seem to be of much use, since the yield of 1863, as ascertained by the last-mentioned process, exceeds that given in the customs returns by no less than 203,919 onness. When we consider how many difficulties beset the collection of information which the public have no inducement to supply, but which there may be strong business reasons for withholding, it becomes clear that the information collected by the mining surveyors in regard to the yield of gold can be little better than guesswork, and we shall therefore accept the Custom House returns as the nearer approximation to the facts of the case. In explanation of the falling off in the yield last year, the Secretary of Mines reminds us that the year 1868 was remarkable for the large quantity of gold exported; but a further reason is to be found in the eagerly speculative spirit with which mining was pursued during a portion of last year, which caused much capital to be locked up in new and uncertain ventures which would have been more profitably employed in working ground that had already been explored and proved moderately remunerative. There is nothing in the facts disclosed by the statistics before us to cause anxiety in regard to the future of our great producing industry. The gross yield in 1869 was not much below that of 1867, and the net profit that accrued was probably greater, since the cost of production was less in the later than in the earlier year. - Melbourne Argus.

A Good Ovy. - A new race-course in Oneida county was completed the other day, and was christened by a trotting match. The event, of course, drew an immense crowd of rustics, among whom was a somewhat celebrated runner from Richfield Springs, named But-

beaten in a foot race. Between the heats in the trot, a green-looking countryman proposed to have a little run, "jis fer fun." Butter-field and a number of others instantly jumped at the proposition, and prepared for the encounter. The countryman stood looking at the preparations, and when completed, stepped forward and startled the crowd by saying, in a strong nasal tone, swow, I blieve I'll put my feet in this little gallop myself." The announcement the Yankee intended to run with Butterfield created considerable amusement, and when he reiterated that he would beat their favorite for a few dollars, was the occasion of still more fun. The Yank meant business, however, and pulling out his wallet covered all the bets that were offered, and even offered odds on himself. The bets being all made, and the rest of the runners ready, our hero prepared himself for the contest. Divesting himself of his linen cost, boiled shirt, and woollen pants, also his shoes and stockings, he stood revealed, dressed in nice silk tights, spiked English racing shoes, and a handsomely embroidered jacket, and an-neunced himself ready "for the fray." The match commenced, and the rustics saw that they had caught a Tertar. The way he got away from the poor fellows was a caution, winning the three heats and all their spare money, some \$350. By way of soothing their wounded feelings, he informed them that his name was J. W. Cozad, well-known as the champion runner of the United States. The inhabitants out that way don't want to run any more races .- Albany Journal.

HOW CRINAMEN GET TO AMERICA. - It may be interesting to those who are not posted to know how John Chinamen get here. It is to be understood, first of all, that the Chinese who come to America are all poor men. An indigent Chinaman goes to the official of his native village or the precinct of the city in which he resides, and proposes to mortgage himself and his family for money with which to come to America, where he expects to make his fortune, clear up his affairs, and live thenceforward in peace, comfort, and prosperity. It often happens, however, that the Chinaman does not return at the expiration of a certain time for which the mortgage runs, and then the harpies and money-lenders. into whose hands the business has fallen by this time, pounce upon the poor Chinaman's family and sell them into slavery without the least compunction of conscience. Under such circumstances do most of the Chinese who land upon our shores come. It is not at all to be wondered at that they do not bring their families; that they do not settle permanently, that this tide of emigration is like none other, in its wonderful ebb and flow, that the world ever saw.

SUMMER RESORTS. BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor. T AKE GEORGE-LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y .- Best of accommodations for families and gentiemen.

Board per day, \$3.50; from June I to July I, \$14 per week; for the season, \$14 to \$17.50, according to room; for the season, \$14 to \$17.50; August, \$21. under false pretenses. He came-bold as a Open from June 1 to October 20. Address 69 2m H. J. ROCK WELL.

TENANGO. WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite. Drawing-room and sleeping-care from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. with-out change. Send for circular.

CAPE MAY. CONCRESS HALL

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1 Mark and Simon Hassier's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS-\$3:50 per day June and September. \$4:00 per day July and August. The new wing is now completed. Applications for Rooms, address

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor 4 15 62t THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and
flers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and
pleasant home by the ceaside at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1014 CHESNUT Street,
or Cape May. TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J .-

This House is now open for the reception of guesta.

Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON

Street, until July 1.

616 im MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES. MCMAKINS ATLANTIC HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J. The new Atlantic is now open.
5 25 wim 3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor. S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS S. FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island.

ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. is now open for the season. Heades the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to cenvey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT. J. FREAS, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, hist house below the Massion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also.

MRS. JOHN SMICK. 611 2m TLANTIC CITY .- ROSEDALE COTTAGE.

A VIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIR-TEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from \$10 to \$15 per week. MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic Oity, is open the entire year. Situ-near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms,

with spring beds. Terms \$15 per week.
6 25 dw GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor. C E N T R A L H O U S E, is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
611 cm LAWLOR & TRILLY, Preprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the

STOVES, RANGES, ETC. THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,) Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOM-SON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENA-MELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mistin Streets. OFFICE, 209 North Second Street, FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer. JNO. EDGAR THOMSON.

President. JAMES HOEY. General Manager. HEAL ESTATE AT AUOTION. RUSTERS SALE BBTATE OF THE

FREEDOM IRON AND STREL COMPANY. The undersigned, Morigagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1887, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest, Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:-

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Midlin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit :-

The property known as the Freedom fron and Steel Works, in Miffin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (299) acres of

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, caststeel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Midlin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables. Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Multin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Midlin

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mimin county. Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh

farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton. Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company. The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel

or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to \$500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as fol-

\$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance te be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser. The Trustees will also sell at the same time and

place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:-The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township. Midlin county, containing 158 acres, 124

perches, composed of two tracts as follows:-Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 441/ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46% degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 4414 degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning-containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44% deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45% deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42% deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 461/2 deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning-containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net mea-

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$11,738-34, upon \$3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1,

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:-All that certain tract of land situate in Derry

township, Mittin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows :--Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip

Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 1933 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samue McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 de grees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDoneil, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98% perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz north 70% degrees east, 89% perches, to the place of beginning-containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance. This property is charged with a mortgage, given

to secure bonds for \$1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868. Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Midlin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for \$1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum from July 28, The terms of sale of the last three described

properties will be as fellows:-Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS.

JAMES T. YOUNG, Trustees, ENOUH LEWIS, M. THOMAS & SONS, 6 27 mth 1827

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE.

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

A few opore above Chemat st., Philada.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
THIRD DIST., DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.
PRILADEPHIA, Pa., Aug. 5, 1870.
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 M., on TUESDAY, the sixth day of September, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange" plants around the following-named National Cemeteries, in the State of Virginia (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging), viz.:—Richmond National Cemetery. Richmond, Va. Fredericksburg "". Fredericksburg, Va. Fredericksburg Culpepper, Va. Winchester, Va. Staunton, Va. Staunton, Va.

Danville, Va.

Petersburg, Va.

City Point, Va.

Seven Pines, Va.

Cold Harbor, Va.

Glendale, Va.

Fort Harrison, Va. Danville Poplar Grove City Point Seven Pines Cold Harbor

Yorktown Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder or bidders will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

ort Harrison

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application to Bidders are required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of two years, as they may happen to fall

Major and Quartermaster U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Third Quartermaster's District, Department

W A S H 1 N G T O N, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.

NOTICE-PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July S, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, in-cluding the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference te the law (public, Ne. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pave-ment will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exce the sum of four dollars per square yard." The e mated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand 65,000) square yards

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINTON, D. C. 7 29 10t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, CAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MA-CHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Bollers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work ganrepairs of boats, where they can lie safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

BEACH and PALMER Streets. GIRABO TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO., JOHN H. MURPHY, President,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse, No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS' Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES, and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA. N. B .- SEND FOR EGOK OF FACTS ON HEAT

AND VENTILATION.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE PALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS.

No. 364 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET

(Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies. The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance, United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in

ayment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratnishously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Re-

ceipts, etc.
The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:— On 28 and upwards..... 2 per cent. Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY. No. 864 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. FROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 19 owlock M., on the 11th day of August. 1870. for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note aires 4th by KL lender, 1900 smalltiest.

No. 1. Note size, 2% by 5% inches—two qualifies. No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches— No. 3. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3% by 5% inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches—three

qualities. No. 6, Extra letter size, 3% by 6% inches (for circulars.) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8% inches—two quali-

No. S. Extra official size, 4% by 10% inches—one quality. STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS. Six and a five-eighths by 9% inches (round : 44) + one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING,
RULING PAPER STYLE OF
MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be
embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such watermarks or other devices to prevent imitation, adbear such printing and ruling as the PostmaserGeneral may direct. The envelopes must be mde
in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect
to the samples furnished to bidders by the Deprtment. The paper must be of approved quaty,
specially manufactured for the purpose. specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles knwn

as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printe inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall peurnished without additional cost, the control to pay all charges for royalty in the us of patented inventions for said lined or used envelopes. The dies for embossing the postage stars on

the envelopes and wrappers are to be execute the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, a the best style, and they are to be provided, and kept in order at the expense of the conactor The Department reserves the right of requirg new dies for any stamps, or denominations oftamps not now used, and any changes of dies occlors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successfubldder may be required to prepare and submit newles for the approval of the Department. The us of the present dies may or may not be continued. The dies shall be safely and securely ke by the contractor, and should the use of any othern be

temporarily or permanently discontinued sey shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may dirt. The envelopes must be thoroughly an perfectly gummed, the gumming on the slap of eas (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not let than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourthof an inch

in width across the end. SECURITY FROM FIRE AND TEFF. Bidders are notified that the Departmit will require, as a condition of the contract, at the envelopes and wrappers shall be manustured and stored in such a manner as to insure serity against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times | subject to

the inspection of an agent of the Deftment, who will require the stipulations of the edfact to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.
All envelopes and wrappers musts bunded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bild on all the coges and corners with cotton and len cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than re hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, if one hundred each of the official or extra officialite, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be paid in boxes, to contain not less than two hundre and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sourcly fastened in strong manilla paper, and scale to as to safely bear transportation by mail forcilivery to postmasters. When two thousand more envelopes are required to fill the order of postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes coalning the same must be packed in strong wden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and acessed; but when less than two thousand are regred, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by n agent of the Department, must be placed upon ich package by the contractor. Wooden cases, ctaining envelopes or wrappers, to be transport by water routes, must be provided with suitable ater-proofing. The whole to be done under the insection and direction of an agent of the Department

DELIVER.

The envelopes and wrappe must be furnished and delivered with all reasonae despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, id in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of post-masters; the deliveries to be ade either at the Post Office Department, Washingth, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized inspect and receive the same; the place of delivit to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, ad the cost of delivering, as well as all expense storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and wat-proofing to be paid by the contractor. DELIVER.

SAMPES. SAMPES.

Specimens of the envipes and wrappers for which proposals are invit, showing the different qualities and colors of per required, the cuts, and style of gumming, who blank forms of blds, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furshed by the department must be attached to and ade part of each bld.

GUAANTEE.

GUAANTEE.

No proposal will be exidered unless offered by a manufacturer of envepes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guaranteesigned by at least two re-

AWARD-AGREMENT-BONDS. The contract will betwarded to the lowest re-sponsible bidder for I the envelopes and wrap-pers, the prices to be eculated on the basis of the number used of the seral grades during the last fiscal year, which wass follows:-

gummed)..... 4,936,250 Newspaper wrapper..... agreement in writing with the Fostmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements et forth in this advertisement, according to thet true intent and meaning, and shall make, execte, and deliver, subject to the approval and accidence of the Postmaster-General, bonds with god and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hunged Thousand Dollars (\$200,900) as a fortesture forthe fathful performance of said expresent or outract, according to the proagreement or outract, according to the pro-visions and subjet to the liabilities of the seven-

teenth section (an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary ojects as have been usually included in the general spropriation bills without authority of law, and to fi and provide for certain incidental of law, and to fl and provide for certain incidental expenses of thelepartments and offices of the Government, and it other purposes," (United States Statutes at Larg, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall all to comply with the terms of his contract, "he sid his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof." RESERVATIONS.

The Postmister-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To rejectany and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annu the contract whenever the same or 2. To annul the contract whenever the same of any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speciation and underno diroumstances will a transfer of the centract be silowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to miffil the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, it, in his judgment, there is the opinion of the still and the contract of the still a transfer of the contract of the contract of the contract of the still a transfer of the contract of the still a transfer of the contract of the contract of the still a transfer of the contract of the cont

shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its sti-pulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.
4. If the contrador to whom the first award may

4. If the contract to whom the arst award may be made should fall to enter into agreement and give satisfactory sonds, as herein provided, then the award may ecannulied and the contract let to the next lowest reponsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; ard such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipilation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded. BIDS

Should be scurely enveloped and scaled, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-Gneral, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,